



U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

CRM-200900458F

JUL 17 2009

While processing your request dated October 26, 2006, for records about Jackson Northman "Jack" Anderson, the Office of Information Policy (OIP) located two records (items 1 and 2) which originated in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and referred them to us for our review and direct response to you. We received this referral on July 7, 2009.

In light of our review, we have determined to release both items in full. Copies of the records are attached.

The OIP also inadvertently referred records to us which are of primary interest to the National Security Division. Pursuant to Department practice, we have forwarded those records to the originating Division for review and direct response to you.

Sincerely,

Rena Y. Kim
by [signature]

Rena Y. Kim, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Unit
Office of Enforcement Operations
Criminal Division

Department of Justice

Washington 20530

SEP 22 1971

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MEMORANDUM FOR

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

We notice in the sixth paragraph of Jack Anderson's column of September 22 the following statement:

"... We will produce a 19-page Justice Department document, which completely confirms our story."

We have been searching for a 19 page document that might be the one to which he referred and have probably found it.

On May 5, 1971, Chairman John S. Monagan of the House Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, wrote for information about the Organized Crime Program and asked a specific group of questions which are set out in a copy of his letter attached to this memorandum. Question 7 of this letter is as follows:

"Please supply a complete listing of all Strike Forces currently in operation including a breakdown of the number of personnel from your and other Departments and agencies who are assigned for work exclusively with Strike Forces."

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-15-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

94-50053-EBF119

An original draft of a reply to this letter was prepared in the Criminal Division and forwarded to Mr. Joseph Ross and Mr. Herbert Hoffman of the Deputy's office. They rewrote the letter in some places, and these documents went out over the Deputy's signature to the Congressional Committee. Attached is a copy of Mr. Kleindienst's letter under date of June 25.

You will notice on page 4 of Mr. Kleindienst's letter the statement that the Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Local Field Office, is a member of each of the Executive Committees of each Strike Force. In addition, the Bureau has a representative on a number of other committees of the National Council on Organized Crime.

Attached to Mr. Kleindienst's letter was Appendix A which outlined each of the committees and the personnel assigned to them.

Also attached to Mr. Kleindienst's letter was Appendix B (which does consist of 19 pages) which was prepared in answer to Question 7 set out above and which called for a listing of the personnel "exclusively" assigned to each of the Strike Forces.

In this listing there is a reference to four F.B.I. agents assigned exclusively to the Strike Forces in Boston, Chicago, New York and Pittsburgh.

I feel quite sure that the reason the Special Agents in Charge of these four cities assigned one man exclusively to the Strike Force was that they felt the job of coordinating the work required the full time of one man, whereas the other Special Agents in Charge have elected to handle the coordination in some other fashion.

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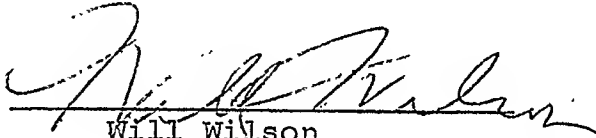
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I do not feel that this in any way reflects upon the F.B.I. or its major contribution to the work on organized crime.

I do believe that Appendix B must be the 19 page document to which Mr. Anderson made reference but, of course, I have no assurance of this.

I call your attention to the membership of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee on the House Committee on Government Operations:

John S. Monagan
Dante H. Fascell
Cornelius E. Gallagher
Fernand J. St. Germain
George W. Collins
William J. Randall
Sam Steiger
Garry Brown
Walter E. Powell
Charles Thone.


Will Wilson

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: November 2 1973
HEP:CWB:pem

FROM : Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Letter of Columnist Jack Anderson
dated October 19, 1973 Regarding
Theft of Documents from the Library
of Congress' Collection of the Late
Justice Felix Frankfurter

Attached hereto is a copy of the above-described letter and enclosures. In order that the Department may determine what, if any, response should be made to the letter, and whether any other action may be appropriate, it is requested that the Bureau advise us of the current status of this investigation. In addition, any suggestions the Bureau may have with regard to whether or not to respond to the letter and with regard to the contents of such response, would also be appreciated.

Attachments

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DATE 08-07-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

94-50053

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NOV 13 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN

October 19, 1973

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

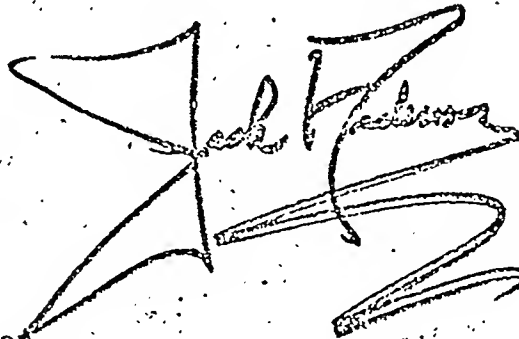
The enclosed two columns explain my rather unusual appeal to your sense of history. As you can see, the thief has already returned copies of some of the Frankfurter papers. Perhaps he will return the rest if he has some assurances that he can do so without prosecution.

I hope you will agree that in this case the country is best served by the return of the documents. The anxiety that the thief must have felt all these months over his actions perhaps serve as a sort of punishment for his crime. Had he not been repentant, he would never have risked his neck to return the copies.

If you want to use us as a conduit for anything you want to say, we can print it and hope that the scholar-thief will again see it and perhaps act on the Frankfurter diaries, the main piece of material outstanding.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature, likely "Jack Anderson", written in dark ink. The signature is bold and somewhat abstract, with long, sweeping strokes.

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DATE 08-07-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

The Honorable Elliot Richardson
The Attorney General
Washington

94-50053

Literary Loot Return

From UNITED Feature Syndicate

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON -- In response to our appeal, documents of "incalculable value" stolen from the Library of Congress have been mailed secretly to us in five anonymous manila packages.

A light-fingered scholar made off with hundreds of pages of irreplaceable diaries, memos, letters and notes from the collection of the late Justice Felix Frankfurter. It was perhaps the most serious robbery in the library's 173-year existence.

The thief stole with meticulous discrimination, carefully selecting items of huge autograph value and others of historical importance.

Among the purloined items were personal letters to Frankfurter from President Lyndon Johnson and Chief Justice

Oliver Wendell Holmes, records of conversations with Justice Louis Brandeis and intimate recollections on President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The library discovered its grievous loss a year ago and quietly alerted the FBI. A secret search has been going on ever since for the literary loot.

APPEAL TO THIEF

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DATE 08-07-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

We learned about the theft in September and published an appeal to the master-thief's sense of history. The intelligence and taste with which he stole convinced us he could be persuaded to share at least copies of the Frankfurter documents with history. If he would get the documents to us, we promised to return them to the library, protect his identity and request Attorney General Elliot Richardson to call off the FBI's nationwide manhunt for him.

A few days ago, five brown manila envelopes arrived in the mail. Each contained a huge batch of copies of the remarkable papers. Only the valuable Frankfurter diaries and a few other papers still have not turned up.

For the sake of history, the scholar-thief has taken a considerable risk to copy and return the documents. We, therefore, are keeping our bargain. We have destroyed the manila envelopes without examining them for clues to the sender's identity and we are appealing to Richardson to end his manhunt. Now we urge the thief to complete the restoration and send us the missing diaries.

FRIDAY 10/19/73

ADVICE TO CHURCHILL

historian Eleven months before Pearl Harbor, Frankfurter arranged for then Australian Ambassador Richard Casey to send a "Personal Secret" cable to London for Winston Churchill's eyes only. Although it was a serious breach for a Supreme Court Justice to meddle in foreign affairs, Frankfurter urged Churchill to butter up President Roosevelt as a means of bringing the U.S. over to the British side in World War II.

Churchill immediately took Frankfurter's advice and tailored his famous January 9, 1941 speech to FDR's vanity. In intimate letters over the years, Lyndon Johnson and Felix Frankfurter counseled one another on how to take care of their cardiac illnesses. Wrote Johnson to the ailing Frankfurter: "I have been sitting down here on my ranch watching the Pedernales...and cleaning my gun for the quail and deer hunting season....The important thing is to keep yourself in shape...so you can get back to work."

we promise Brandeis confided in his talks with the young Frankfurter more than 50 years ago that he was worried about "restrictions of freedom of speech." Brandeis also warned with great foresight against an energy crisis.

BACKBITING

remark But he also stooped to gossip and backbiting. He complained, for example, that one of his colleagues "bordered on being crazy" and needed "an electric treatment." Consider Frankfurter, while his letters soar with the grandeur of poetry and legal philosophy, was also an unrepentant gossip. Privately, he called the New York Times' Arthur Krock a "pretentious ass," lobbied to keep his former law clerk, Phil Elman, on the Federal Trade Commission and suggested that his fellow Justices leave the "garish luxuries" of the Supreme Court building and do their law work at home.

THE FORD TAPES: The Senate Rules Committee has asked the FBI for a full field report on vice presidential nominee Gerald Ford. It will be interesting to see whether the FBI tells the senators about the incident in 1963, when the FBI inadvertently eavesdropped on a telephone call that AVCO official Earl "Red" Blaik made to Ford.

Blaik was seeking Ford's intervention to block an investigation of AVCO's handling of an Army contract at its Crosley plant.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

SUNDAY, October 21, 1973

From UNITED Feature Syndicate

The Johnson-Frankfurter Papers

By Jack Anderson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-07-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

WASHINGTON -- The stolen papers of the later Justice Felix Frankfurter, like the intimate memoirs of statesmen down through the ages, are richer in the true history of their times than all the dry accounts of battles and debates. The eminent Justice's letters, memos and notes give a glimpse into the private lives, among others, of the late Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Yet, for a year, the papers were lifted from history. A scholar-thief, for reasons unknown, stole them from their Library of Congress sanctuary. A year-long nationwide FBI dragnet could not turn them up.

Finally, the historian-bandit, in response to a published appeal from us, returned copies of the priceless papers to our offices.

Among the nuggets that would have been lost to history are the notes of Lyndon Johnson to Frankfurter on how to handle the heart ailments which eventually killed them both. The LBJ of these letters is no warmaking commander-in-chief, but a thoughtful friend.

LBJ'S 'LECTURE'

Johnson, then Senate majority leader, had recovered from his own heart attack when Frankfurter was stricken. LBJ wrote him in December 1958: "It is not often I have an opportunity to lecture a Supreme Court Justice on a subject I know a great deal more about than does he or any of his colleagues...."

"I have been sitting down here on my ranch watching the Pedernales River flow past my door...I have been thinking about you lying in the hospital and staring at the ceiling and remembering that I did quite a lot of it more than three years ago.

"The first bit of advice is to learn how to suffer in silence your well-meaning friends who don't know what they are talking about. You don't really know how much you are loved by so many ignorant people until you have been through one of these things...."

SUNDAY, 10/21/73

THE 'JOHNSON FORMULA'

Frankfurter was soon back at the Supreme Court, and Johnson jotted off a note saying, "I am delighted to see you are following the Johnson Formula" for recovery. LBJ then slyly suggested that "some late afternoon when your body and my body are not in session, why don't you walk across the checks and balances line and come see me?" LBJ, who sometimes took a nip of whiskey at his office, told Frankfurter, "I keep some medicine here which both your doctor and mine have prescribed."

Even from his sickbed the Justice found inspiration. He proposed a hospital expansion plan, submitted it to Johnson and got a promise from the then Vice President to do something about it.

Wrote Johnson: "As a member of the exclusive group (of heart patients) to which you and I belong, I will take it upon myself to do some exploration." Characteristically, LBJ's energies produced some pioneer health legislation in line with Frankfurter's scheme.

In 1963, Frankfurter again became seriously ill as the assassination of President John F. Kennedy elevated Johnson to the White House. The new President, like his predecessors since Roosevelt, turned to Frankfurter for advice.

PRAISE FOR LBJ

Though gravely ailing, Frankfurter wrote to his friend, encouraging him and praising him for his service to the country.

Johnson wrote back with touching gentleness: "The affliction which has sapped your fist of strength has not, to the great good fortune of this nation, sapped the strength of your mind...I need your help -- I need your mind. We must erase the divisions in this country...This is the awesome burden I face. In this, I seek your counsel and your guidance."

Frankfurter quickly responded in longhand, although his slow glide to death had already begun. "Whatever strength is left in me is at the disposal of my country and therefore at your disposal."

So moved was Johnson by his painfully written note,

SUNDAY, 10/21/73

told Frankfurter, "I have some notes that I have prescribed."

NOTES OF HOPE

Through 1964, Johnson, sometimes in his Texas schoolboy scrawl, wrote notes of hope to Frankfurter. Once, after dropping in on him, LBJ urged him to obey his doctor although to know that unquestioning obedience is not in your tradition.

But there was no presidential power to stave off the inevitable. In 1965, at the age of 82, Felix Frankfurter died, preceding his White House friend's death by seven years.

Ironically, one of Johnson's many personal observations to Frankfurter might have been an epitaph for either man. Reflecting on what they had accomplished, Johnson wrote his ailing correspondent: "This 'heart' business is...not the only thing we have in common. I think that each of us in his own way tries to do the best he can for his country. When you get all through you can't say much more than that about anyone."

FOOTNOTE: The papers contain an intimate glance of postwar West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who stalked from a meeting with the French and British and secretly dropped a note with a single word on it upon the British delegate's desk. It said, "Oxenstierna," the name of a brilliant, cynical Swedish leader of the 17th century who tore Germany apart for decades. Adenauer, with the single word, apparently wished to express to the British what he thought the French were doing to postwar Germany. The incident was revealed in a letter to Frankfurter from the British delegate, Harold Caccia, later to become ambassador to the United States.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Thief Heeds Plea to Return Papers

By Jack Anderson

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request Attorney General Elliot Richardson to call on the FBI to launch a manhunt for him.

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For the sake of history, the scholar-thief has taken a considerable risk to copy and return the documents. We, therefore, are keeping our bargain.

A small sampling from the stolen papers gives a hint of their value to historians.

Eleven months before Pearl Harbor, Frankfurter arranged for then Australian Ambassador Richard Casey to send a "Personal Secret" cable to London for Winston Churchill's eyes only. Although it was a serious breach for a Supreme Court Justice to meddle in foreign affairs, Frankfurter urged Churchill to butter up President Roosevelt as a means of bringing the United States over to the British side in World War II. Churchill immediately took Frankfurter's advice and tailored his famous Jan. 9, 1941, speech to FDR's vanity.

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senators about the incident in 1963, when the FBI inadvertently eavesdropped on a telephone call that AVCO official Earl (Red) Blaik made to Ford.

Blaik was seeking Ford's intervention to block an investigation of AVCO's handling of an Army contract at its Crosley plant.

The FBI had planned a bug in the hotel suite of lobbyist Fred Blaik. The hidden device recorded Blaik's end of the conversation with Ford. We have had access to the FBI's classified internal report which referred to the listening device as "informant WF 14-1-C."

"Say, Jerry," began Blaik, "I want to cut you in on this one thing. Out at Crosley's yesterday, they had an FBI man."

Responding to a remark from Ford, Blaik said someone "must have made some complaint to the Department of Justice. Wouldn't you think so?... That's what he is trying to do, trying to show that there is some stuff in here other than ordinary."

Ford acknowledged that he had received a number of calls from Blaik on his troubles with the Army contract. Ford explained he and Blaik had been close friends since their coaching days more than 35 years ago. Blaik coached at Dartmouth while Ford was an assistant coach at Yale.

1973 Chronicle Publishing Co.

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ENCLOSURE

94-50053

Department of Justice

Washington 20530

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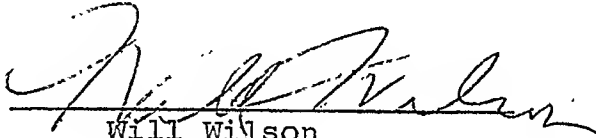
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TO : Director
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DATE: November 2 1973
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FROM : Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
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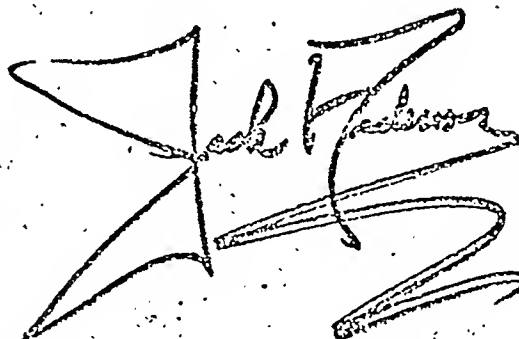
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remark But he also stooped to gossip and backbiting. He complained, for example, that one of his colleagues "bordered on being crazy" and needed "an electric treatment." Consider Frankfurter, while his letters soar with the grandeur of poetry and legal philosophy, was also an unrepentant gossip. Privately, he called the New York Times' Arthur Krock a "pretentious ass," lobbied to keep his former law clerk, Phil Elman, on the Federal Trade Commission and suggested that his fellow Justices leave the "garish luxuries" of the Supreme Court building and do their law work at home.

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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

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From UNITED Feature Syndicate

The Johnson-Frankfurter Papers

By Jack Anderson

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WASHINGTON -- The stolen papers of the later Justice Felix Frankfurter, like the intimate memoirs of statesmen down through the ages, are richer in the true history of their times than all the dry accounts of battles and debates. The eminent Justice's letters, memos and notes give a glimpse into the private lives, among others, of the late Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Yet, for a year, the papers were lifted from history. A scholar-thief, for reasons unknown, stole them from their Library of Congress sanctuary. A year-long nationwide FBI dragnet could not turn them up.

Finally, the historian-bandit, in response to a published appeal from us, returned copies of the priceless papers to our offices.

Among the nuggets that would have been lost to history are the notes of Lyndon Johnson to Frankfurter on how to handle the heart ailments which eventually killed them both. The LBJ of these letters is no warmaking commander-in-chief, but a thoughtful friend.

LBJ'S 'LECTURE'

Johnson, then Senate majority leader, had recovered from his own heart attack when Frankfurter was stricken. LBJ wrote him in December 1958: "It is not often I have an opportunity to lecture a Supreme Court Justice on a subject I know a great deal more about than does he or any of his colleagues....

"I have been sitting down here on my ranch watching the Pedernales River flow past my door...I have been thinking about you lying in the hospital and staring at the ceiling and remembering that I did quite a lot of it more than three years ago.

"The first bit of advice is to learn how to suffer in silence your well-meaning friends who don't know what they are talking about. You don't really know how much you are loved by so many ignorant people until you have been through one of these things....

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THE 'JOHNSON FORMULA'

Frankfurter was soon back at the Supreme Court, and Johnson jotted off a note saying, "I am delighted to see you are following the Johnson Formula" for recovery. LBJ then slyly suggested that "some late afternoon when your body and my body are not in session, why don't you walk across the checks and balances line and come see me?" LBJ, who sometimes took a nip of whiskey at his office, told Frankfurter, "I keep some medicine here which both your doctor and mine have prescribed."

Even from his sickbed the Justice found inspiration. He proposed a hospital expansion plan, submitted it to Johnson and got a promise from the then Vice President to do something about it.

Wrote Johnson: "As a member of the exclusive group (of heart patients) to which you and I belong, I will take it upon myself to do some exploration." Characteristically, LBJ's energies produced some pioneer health legislation in line with Frankfurter's scheme.

In 1963, Frankfurter again became seriously ill as the assassination of President John F. Kennedy elevated Johnson to the White House. The new President, like his predecessors since Roosevelt, turned to Frankfurter for advice.

PRAISE FOR LBJ

Though gravely ailing, Frankfurter wrote to his friend, encouraging him and praising him for his service to the country.

Johnson wrote back with touching gentleness: "The affliction which has sapped your fist of strength has not, to the great good fortune of this nation, sapped the strength of your mind...I need your help -- I need your mind. We must erase the divisions in this country...This is the awesome burden I face. In this, I seek your counsel and your guidance."

Frankfurter quickly responded in longhand, although his slow glide to death had already begun. "Whatever strength is left in me is at the disposal of my country and therefore at your disposal."

So moved was Johnson by his painfully written note,

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told Frankfurter, "I have some new ideas."

NOTES OF HOPE

Through 1964, Johnson, sometimes in his Texas schoolboy scrawl, wrote notes of hope to Frankfurter. Once, after dropping in on him, LBJ urged him to obey his doctor although to know that unquestioning obedience is not in your tradition.

But there was no presidential power to stave off the inevitable. In 1965, at the age of 82, Felix Frankfurter died, preceding his White House friend's death by seven years.

Ironically, one of Johnson's many personal observations to Frankfurter might have been an epitaph for either man. Reflecting on what they had accomplished, Johnson wrote his ailing correspondent: "This 'heart' business is...not the only thing we have in common. I think that each of us in his own way tries to do the best he can for his country. When you get all through you can't say much more than that about anyone."

FOOTNOTE: The papers contain an intimate glance of postwar West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who stalked from a meeting with the French and British and secretly dropped a note with a single word on it upon the British delegate's desk. It said, "Oxenstierna," the name of a brilliant, cynical Swedish leader of the 17th century who tore Germany apart for decades. Adenauer, with the single word, apparently wished to express to the British what he thought the French were doing to postwar Germany. The incident was revealed in a letter to Frankfurter from the British delegate, Harold Caccia, later to become ambassador to the United States.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Thief Heeds Plea to Return Papers

By Jack Anderson

In response to our appeal, documents of "incalculable value" stolen from the Library of Congress have been mailed secretly to us in five anonymous manila packages.

A light-fingered scholar made off with hundreds of pages of irreplaceable diaries, memos, letters and notes from the collection of the late Justice Felix Frankfurter. It was perhaps the most serious robbery in the Library's 173-year existence.

The thief stole with meticulous discrimination, carefully selecting items of huge autograph value and others of historical importance. Among the purloined items were personal letters to Frankfurter from President Lyndon Johnson and Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, records of conversations with Justice Louis Brandeis and intimate recollections on President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

We learned about the theft in September and published an appeal to the master-thief's sense of history. The intelligence and taste with which he stole convinced us he could be persuaded to share at least copies of the Frankfurter documents with history. If he would get the documents to us, we promised to return them to the Library, protect his identity and

request Attorney General Elliot Richardson to call on the FBI to launch a manhunt for him.

A few days ago, five brown manila envelopes arrived in the mail. Each contained a huge batch of copies of the remarkable papers. Only the valuable Frankfurter diaries and a few other papers still have not turned up.

For the sake of history, the scholar-thief has taken a considerable risk to copy and return the documents. We, therefore, are keeping our bargain.

A small sampling from the stolen papers gives a hint of their value to historians.

Eleven months before Pearl Harbor, Frankfurter arranged for then Australian Ambassador Richard Casey to send a "Personal Secret" cable to London for Winston Churchill's eyes only. Although it was a serious breach for a Supreme Court Justice to meddle in foreign affairs, Frankfurter urged Churchill to butter up President Roosevelt as a means of bringing the United States over to the British side in World War II. Churchill immediately took Frankfurter's advice and tailored his famous Jan. 9, 1941, speech to FDR's vanity.

In intimate letters over the years, Lyndon Johnson and Felix Frankfurter counseled one another on how to take care of their cardiac illnesses. Wrote Johnson to the ailing

Frankfurter: "I have been sitting down here on my ranch watching the Federnales... and cleaning my gun for the quail and deer hunting season... The important thing is to keep yourself in shape... so you can get back to work."

Brandeis confided in his talks with the young Frankfurter more than 50 years ago that he was worried about "restrictions of freedom of speech." Brandeis also warned with great foresight against an energy crisis. But he also stooped to gossip and backbiting. He complained, for example, that one of his colleagues "bordered on being crazy" and needed "an electrical treatment."

Frankfurter, while his letters soar with the grandeur of poetry and legal philosophy, was also an unrepentant gossip. Privately, he called the New York Times' Arthur Kroek a "pretentious ass," lobbied to keep his former law clerk, Phil Eiman, on the Federal Trade Commission and suggested that his fellow Justices leave the "lavish luxuries" of the Supreme Court building and do their law work at home.

The Ford Tapes—The Senate Rules Committee has asked the FBI for a full field report on vice presidential nominee Gerald Ford. It will be interesting to see whether the FBI tells the

senators about the incident in 1963, when the FBI inadvertently eavesdropped on a telephone call that AVCO official Earl (Red) Blaik made to Ford.

Blaik was seeking Ford's intervention to block an investigation of AVCO's handling of an Army contract at its Crosley plant.

The FBI had planted a bug in the hotel suite of lobbyist Fred Blaik. The hidden device recorded Blaik's end of the conversation with Ford. We have had access to the FBI's classified internal report which referred to the listening device as "Informant WF 14-1-C."

"Say, Jerry," began Blaik, "I want to cut you in on this one thing. Out at Crosley's yesterday, they had an FBI man."

Responding to a remark from Ford, Blaik said someone "must have made some complaint to the Department of Justice. Wouldn't you think so?... That's what he is trying to do, trying to show that there is some stuff in here other than ordinary."

Ford acknowledged that he had received a number of calls from Blaik on his troubles with the Army contract. Ford explained he and Blaik had been close friends since their coaching days more than 35 years ago. Blaik coached at Dartmouth while Ford was an assistant coach at Yale.

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